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VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBE 30, 1893. NO 15

Fortune-Teller and Clairvoyant.

Now is the time—don't delay t consult the g.eatest living Cla r voyant on ea th. To be forewar n and is to be forearmed. Come and know thy destiny at once. Remain longer in darkness, but seek the light of knowledge, and learn what the mysterious future holds for you

The fact that the lady i the only Clairvoyant in the State that can assist the troubled, bring happiness to the unhappy, and give help in all misfortune and trouble either by personal interview or by letter, is only too well known by crowds who come to see her from near and afar. Her mysterious powers have convinced the most skeptical that she perfectly understands the science of all the workings of love and lucky charms, which ill overcome your enemies, remove all family trouble and unhappiness; brings the seperated together—never fails restores lost affections; brings speedy and happy marriages to the one you love; removes evil influences; breaks up all bad habits, spell conjuring, and gives luck and happiness to last a life time. She will give correct information on law suits, divorces, absent friends, and never failing advice to young people on love, courtship and marriage, and how to choose a partner for happiness, what business you will succeed and make money at. Gives initials of present and future wife or husband.

Thousands have been made happy by her neve ailing help and advice to those that have been crushed down by misfortune and unhappiness. Reader. if you have been deceived by the many unscrupulous pretenders found in every city, judge not all alike, for your own conscience tells you there is a way to overcome all evils, just the same as there is medicine for all diseases. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes and ambitions have been blasted, who have been deceived and disappointed by false predictions of others, before giving up, are invited to consult this true lady, she guarantees perfect satisfaction. Call and be convinced of the above true statements. Fee 50 cts. and $1 00. Those who cannot call on me can have their life written in full from cradle to grave by sending $2 00 correct name, and year of birth, sex color of hair. Any other information cheerfully answered on receipt stamped envelope.

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IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

$17 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.

The B. and O. R. R. will run special excursion trains of first-class day coaches to Chicago October 4th. 10th, 17th and 24th for which excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip. Trains will leave Washington at 10.30 a. m and arrive at Chicago 1.15 p. m. next day, running via Grafton and Bellaire and crossing the Allegheny Mountains in daylight. Tickets will be good returning in day coaches on regular trains within ten days, including day of sale.

Chicago and the World's Fair

Send ten cents (silver) or twelve cents in stamps for a Handy Pocket Guide to the great Exposition; gives informatiun of value to every visitor, Street Guide, Hotel Prices, Cab Fares, Restaurant Rates, etc. Describes the hiddem pitfalls for the unwary, and hints how to keep out of them. This indispensable companion to every visitor to the windy city will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of ten cents silver, or twelve cents in stamps. Address
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VIA B. & O. R. R.

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The B. and O. R. R. offers a morcomplete and varied train service to Chicago than is offered by any other line It has two daily express trains running via Cumberland and Pittsburg, two running via Deer Park, Oakland and Bellaire, and two running via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Round trip excursion tickets at $26 are sold for all these trains, and passengers can go one way and return the other. Tickets at the same rate are good going via any of the routes described and returning via Niagara Falls. These excursion tickets will be honored on all B. and O. trains, without exception and extra fare until the close of the Exposition, and, they are good for stop-over privileges at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Niagara Falls.

Special excursions, at $17 for the round trip, October 4th, 10th, 17th and 24th. For particulars call at the B. and O. ticket offices.

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Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months—one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of one hundred thousand subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackery, and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. Order, registered letter or exprsss. Address
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Stafford's Magazine,
P. O. Box 2264,
New York, N. Y.
Please mention this paper.

THEY SAY.

The press convention was a failure.

A reorganization is necessary.

President Mitchel should know how to treat his friends.

He will see his mistake.

Col. Murrell was there in his glory.

W. Allison Sweeney is a fine orator.

Mitchell won after a hard fight and unfair ruling.

Dr. Derrick made an eloquent speech.

C. H. Morris is no longer manager of Madame Jones' combination.

The press association wants new blood in it.

Dancy is not in it.

Female editors were scarce.

Miss Ida B. wells was there with her pet scheme.

The old man eloquent did not show up.

Astwood will be confirmed.

C. H. J. Taylor will be confirmed.

He will go to a great country.

President Cleveland was indorsed for the appointment of negroes to white government.

He knows what he is doing.

No doubt he will be the people's candidate in 96.

He is a safe man.

Madame Jones the great singer has a rival.

Bishop H. M. Turner got in his speech on Africa.

Bishop Turner had to say something.

J. M. Townsend is doing well in Chicago.

He has one of the largest churches there.

Dr. Townsend is thought a great deal of by the people.

Chicago is a great center.

People who go to Chicago don't like to leave.

The World's Fair is a good thing to attend.

Hard times dont affect the people's pockets.

Colored editors dont know everything.

None but editors should run the press association.

A new press association composed of editors only, should be organized.

The present press association is made up of everything.

Who will start the movement?

Fall in the movement, press men.

An editorial association composed of editors only.

There is no such association in this country.

Who will indorse the movements.

Let it be called at an early date. in the city of New York.

Honest men will succeed notwithstanding the assaults of the enemy.

Read the BEE and be happy.

ALL TURNED OUT WELL.

"All your boys turned out pretty well, didn't they?"

"Yes I reckon they did."

"What's John doing?"

"He's a-curin' of fever in texas."

"And Dick?"

"He's enlargin' of a country newspaper an' a-collectin' of subscriotions."

"What's William doing?"

He's a-preachin' of the gospel an'splittin' rails for a vin'."

"And what are you doing?"

"Well, I'm a-supping of John an' Dick an' William -Exchange.

Mr. J. Booker Hutchings has gone to North Carolina. He may probably return with a bride. Mr. Hutchings is one of the choristers of the celebrated Asbury choir.

THE MAN WHO WALKS.

RELIEVING THE STRINGENCY.

He might have been a person in need and then again he might have been a book-peddler or some other peripatetic parasite, just as it happened. At any event, he went into the business man's place on Jefferson avenue. "How's business he asked, glibly. "Slow," replied the merchant, more or less suspicious.

"Money not plenty, I s'pose?" he continued. "Hardly." I feel it myself. Collections are slow, I guess?" "Very." "So they are with me. I s'pose you'd be glad to relieve the financial stringency if you could?" "Well, now you bet I would," said the merchant, earnestly. "Of course you would," corroberated the visitor. "Any business man or banker with the welfare of his fellow citizens at heart would. I know that when I came in here. If I hadn't I'd gone somewhere else for the price of a beer," and he stuck his hand out so goodnatured that before the merchant could gather his wits the visitor had gathered a nickle and gone.—Detroit Free Press.

SEVEN SCOLDING WIVES.

Hazlitts wife cared nothing for his abilities and kept him in hot water by her temper.

Boswell's "Uxoriana', is a collection of his wife's sayings to him, which does no little credit to her abilities as a scold.

Ben Johnson's wife went to the inn after him if he staid too long and brought him home, tongue-lasoing him all the way.

Addison's wife, the dowager-countess of Warwick, would not allow him to go to the inn at all unless he sat by the window where he was in plain view from her front room. Every absence from this post had to be accounted for.

Farquhar, the dramatist, thought he was marrying a rich, talented and amiable girl and when asked about her declared that he had got "a scold, who carried her wealth on her back and her intellect on her tongue."

Jean Paul Richter's wife was jealous and was constantly on the watch to catch him in some flirtation. She generally succeeded and when she did always threatened to leave him. He told her to go but she never did.

Dante was married to Gemma Donoti, a woman stern, imperious temper. He was hectored and bullied day and night until his exils, which was, in this respect, for him a fortunate occurence. He does not mention Gemma in none of his writings.

Miss Harriet Tascoe

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PLAIN SEWING.

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DEFEAT OF SILVER.

THE HOUSE VOTES TO REHEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

Every Compromise Defeated—A Decisive Majority for the Repealers—The Final Vote 240 Ayes to 210 Nays—Probable Action of the Senate.

The final voting upon the silver repeal question began sharply at noon on Monday. The votes were taken first on the different ratio, 16 to 1, 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1 and 20 to 1, as amendments to the Wilson repeal bill. Then upon substituting the Bland-Allison limited silver coinage act for the Sherman silver purchasing act. Then, when all these propositions were rejected, the vote was on the adoption of the Wilson bill, without amendment, for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, requiring the monthly purchase by the United States of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver.

The votes were as follows: For a ratio of 16 to 1, 123 yeas, 225 nays; for a ratio of 17 to 1, 100 yeas, 240 nays; for a ratio of 17 to 1, 102 yeas, 239 nays; for a ratio of 19 to 1, 105 yeas, 237 nays; for a ratio of 20 to 1, yeas 121, nays 222; for the proposition to reenact the Bland-Allison limited silver coinage act, yeas 136, nays 213.

All the amendments being rejected, the vote was then taken upon the direct issue of repealing silver purchases by the Treasury, with this result: Yeas 240, nays 110. Of the 240 votes cast for the bill 140 were cast by Democrats and 100 by Republicans. Against the bill 74 votes were cast by Democrats, 25 by Republicans and 11 by Populists. The Wilson bill, as adopted, simply puts a stop to the purchase of new silver by the Treasury. It does not demonitize silver or in any way repudiate the $700,000,000 in silver money now in the Treasury or in circulation. The bill is considered to be a preliminary step to an effort by the United States Government to bring about an international agreement for a proper ratio between gold and silver.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The Government paid all employees in Washington their August salary in gold.

Senator Colquitt is daily wheeled in and out of the Senate in an invalid's chair.

The report continues to prevail that Assistant Secretary of State Quincy will shortly resign.

Ex-Congressman Proctor M. Knott has been offered the mission at Hawaii, but hesitates to accept it.

The House has put in its time since last week discussing the new rules, which will be adopted during the present week.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco be fully manned and the full capacity of both mints be utilized in coining gold bullion.

President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont occupied a box at the National Theatre Saturday evening. They apparently enjoyed the performance of Frohman's comedians in the new play, "The Other Man."

President Cleveland's return to Washington in vigorous health sets at rest sensational reports as to his condition. He has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation some time since for removing decayed teeth a portion of diseased bone in connection therewith.

Mr. Eckels, the Comptroller of the Currency, speaks very hopefully of the financial situation. He would not predict how long it would be before matters had resumed their normal condition, but the bottom had been reached, as far as the banks were concerned, and financial affairs were on the up grade.

Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated that he was in favor of a liberal allowance of time for debate of the silver repeal bill, but that when it was evident discussion was indulged merely to consume time he should insist upon a vote.

The Treasury Department Saturday resumed the payment over its counter of paper money. For the past ten days only gold has been paid for Treasury checks. This has reduced the gold and also allowed the Treasury to secure a stock of paper money, believed to be sufficient, at least, for present needs.

The Commissioner of Patents has rendered a decision that a State's trade mark cannot be lawfully registered as that of a mercantile corporation possessed of full powers, and consequently the State of South Carolina cannot receive authority to pursue, or be protected in pursuing, the liquor traffic in the country at large.

It can be stated on adequate authority, and without any impropriety, that the domestic event in Mr. Cleveland's family which was expected to occur at Buzzard's Bay in August, is now expected to occur in the White House about the middle of September, where Mrs. Cleveland will resume her residence on her return to Washington.

President Cleveland arrived in Washington Friday and immediately proceeded to the White House, where he disposed of the mass of public business that had accumulated during his absence. At 11 A. M. a Cabinet meeting was held, at which all the members were present except Secretary Smith.

Among the questions considered was the repeal of the silver law, about which the President expressed himself as quite satisfied his recommendations would prevail. The condition of the Treasury was also under discussion, but nothing looking to immediate action was decided upon.

Discovery of New Oil Wells.

The discovery of an oil well at Akron, O., has caused much excitement in that vicinity, and many leases are being made of territory for miles around the strike. The oil tests 28 and 29 degrees specific gravity, and is of a much finer grade than Lima oil. It is said to equal the famous quality found in the neighborhood of Franklin, Pa.

Good Luck for "Chauncey."

Paul Hartchez writes to tell Chauncey M. Depew that he has come on to New York expressly to have his will drawn so as to constitute Mr. D. his sole heir to a $2,000,000 property in Cuba in return for a loan of $500 made to him eighteen years ago by Mr. Depew, who cannot recall the man or the loan.

Important Pension Order.

Commissioner Lochren of the Pension Bureau issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever.

Loss.

The wind attained the force of a hurricane at Savannah, Ga., on Monday. Fully $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and it is estimated that forty persons were killed. Many buildings were demolished, and shipping in the harbor suffered great loss.

The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is eighteen miles west of Greensborough, on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, and has a population of about 700. Every house in the town was either wholly or partly demolished.

Rumors of many other disasters in small towns from Georgia to Virginia have been received.

Details of loss of life and destruction of property are also received from Brunswick, Ga., and points further south along the coast.

Home Rule will Prevail.

The final stage of the Home Rule bill, set for August 30, has led to the most extensive preparations by both Liberals and Tories. Mr. Gladstone is expected to close the debate by another great speech. The bill will be passed, and will go to the House of Lords on Monday, September 4.

Mr. Gladstone has made temporary peace with the Scotchmen who were claiming his attention for their demands before they went further with him in Irish home rule. He has thrown a sop to the Radicals, with their "Newcastle programme," by promising that the next parliamentary session shall be devoted exclusively to British affairs. He has also used the soft answer to turn away the wrath of the Welshmen in the matter of church disestablishment.

Troubles Over Pensions.

There is serious trouble brewing between Elijah A. Morse, member of Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, and William Lochren, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Morse has informed Mr. Lochren that he expects him immediately to order a review and re-examination of a particular pension case; "otherwise," he says, "I shall call the attention of Congress and the country to this case at the first opportunity." Mr. Lochren has replied: "I shall have to submit to this dire alternative, for I assure you I will not order a review or re-examination of the case." Mr. Lochren further suggests that Mr. Morse is an ill-informed "demagogue" with "a capacity for willful and malignant lying," and afflicted further with a development of "sordid meanness," which impels him to violate a law of Congress by wrongfully using a Government penalty envelope to convey a "silly libel" and thereby "swindle his Government out of the sum of two cents."

Walking Around Our Boundary.

Chris. Miller, a Chicago newspaper man, who is walking around the boundary line of the United States, reported in St. Paul Tuesday. He has so far covered 5,900 miles. He went from New Orleans to Spokane. Now he has left for Chicago to follow the shore line to the Atlantic, and thence to New Orleans. He trusts to the notoriety of the feat and pickings from lectures enlivened with boxing to keep up his pocket-money. He left New Orleans November 13, 1892, and has two and one-half years from that time to win the wager. He has lost thirty pounds in weight.

The Cholera in Hungary.

The cholera is slowly but steadily spreading in the great centres of population in Galicia and Hungary, where it is difficult to eradicate it. A dispatch from Trivoli says several cases of Asiatic cholera have been found among the Mecca pilgrims and the patients have been taken to the hospital. Double guards surround the hospital. Most of the pilgrims who are stricken are in a very critical condition.

THE BEE

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

THE WESTERN ADVENTURE

WHEN FACTS ARE AGAINST YOU DISCUSS THE LAW. WHEN THE LAW IS AGAINST YOU DISCURS FACTS, WHEN BOTH ARE AGAINST YOU MUDDLE THINGS UP.

Mr. Chase. Good morning Mr Hewlett.

Mr. Hewlett. How do you do friend Chase, are you just from the Press Convention?

Mr. Chase. Yes, and we had a grand convention. By the way I see that our friend Cooper came out all right, in his court affair, and I am glad of it.

Mr. Hewlett. I was delighted when the Judge dismissed his case, but you will notice that he says Judge Kimball was his counsel, or words to that effect. He says the judge cross-examined the precious pair, etc. Now, any one with a grain of sense knows that no judge will take it upon himself to cro s-examine the witness for the prosecution or defense. A judge will often ask questions for the purpose of clearly understanding the testimony given, but the crossexamination, of the witnesses for the prosecution, is made by defendant's counsel.

Mr. Chase. I thought, from reading his paper of the 16th, that he had no counsel.

Mr. Hewlett. If you had secn me leave my bed at 2 30 in the morn and go to the house of the clerk of the court, in company with Col. Carson and Rev. W. B. Johnson, and from there to the 12th St Station to get him, you would have thought he had counsel, and if you had been in the court, the day of trial, and heard me defend him for two hours, and heard his friends congratulate me you would have known that he had counsel. Yes I managed to get him off. You know when you are defending a person, and you have the law on your side and the facts against you, you must talk about the law and never refer to the facts, and when you have the facts on your side and the law against you, you must talk about thefacts and never refer to the law, but when both the facts and the law are against you, you must talk all around both and touch upon neither. In other words just muddle things up, While Mr. Cooper ought not to have been arrested, the fact is they did arrest him and made up a lot of testimony, against him, which was unravelled with much difficulty; and it is silly to attempt to belittle counsel, by saying there was nothing to defend. We as a people must learn to be true to each other, and especially to those who be friend us.

Mr. Chase. I understand that, after all you did for him, he tried to get you to credit him, and because you would not he tried to get some one else to defend him, but none would touch him.

Mr Hewlett. Well, I don't want to say anything against the man, except that I don't like his methods He is out of the scrape now and I hope everything will go on smoothly Good bye Chase I must run in court

FOR SALE.

Rare bargains in lots.

Reduced prices to suit the times. Five dollars cash and $5.00 monthly without interest.

Deanewood, D. C.

K St. N. E., extended.

Your choice for $180.

Special inducement to cash buyers.

Conveyance to inspect lots free of expense.

Call to office for plat and full particulars.

A. S. CAYWOOD,
633 9th St. N. W.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEESHIP.

THE BEE could have informed the many aspirants for the trusteeship of the colored schools that Mr. Lewis A. Cornish would be his own successor.

THE BEE as well as others urged the reappointment of Mr. Cornish. He is entitled to it because he is eminently qualified; that he is a moralist and there is no fear of teachers being taking the advantage of while he and other such men have control of the colored schools.

Mr. Cornish is a fair man, who has no favorites, no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. It was certainly in bad taste for Revs. Anderson Taylor, Wm. Credit, H. C. Robinson, who have recently come into the city and who know nothing about the wants of the people, to attempt to suggest to the Commissioners men who have no interest in our public school system.

MINISTER TAYLOR.

The appointment of Hon. C. H. J. Taylor as minister Balivia meets the hearty indorsement of the colored press, irrespective of politics.

His record is clean as a Democrat and why he has not been confirmed by the Senate is not known.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Dr. F. J. Shadd, one of the most competent physicians and surgeons in this country is not a candidate for the position of Surgeon in Charge of the Freedmen' Hospital.

Among the many enterprising people in Chicago, Ill., who are doing well are Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith, at No. 2949 Armour av. Mr. and Mrs M. J. Transue, at No. 3007 5th ave. These are excellent families where Washingtonians can stop, should they visit Chicago and the World's Fair.

FRANK R. STOCKTON has Writen the history of 'How I Wrote 'The Lady, or the Tiger'?" for the next issue rf The Ladies Home Journal, and tells what came of the writing of the famous story and the condition of his own mind, at present time, of the correct solution of the problem whether the lady or the tiger came out of the same door.

FREEMEN'S HOSPITAL.

While THE BEE has no desire to suggest to the Secretary of the Interior as to the best man to be in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital, it will go so far as to say that the Freedmen's Hospital never wasmanaged with more executive ability than it is now.

The charge of Messers. Astwood and Taylor is that Dr. Purvus refuse to send his children to the colored schools; that he is uncouthed to the patients, etc. Will any fair minded man say that such frivilous charges are sufficient to demand the removal of the present surgeon-in-Charge? If Dr. Purvis has committed no other acts than the ones charged by these gentlemen is it not fair to presume that Dr. Purvis is the proper man to remain?

The Democratic League suggested the name of Dr. Francis as the proper person to be appointed. While he is a man known to a portion of this community, he is not a surgeon sufficiently capable to manage the hospital.

If a charge is to be made it makes no difference whether he is an outsider or not as long as he is competent.

It is more in bad taste for outsiders to interfer with our local government than it is for an outsider to be appointed to succeed Dr. Purvis. The people of Washington don't want a change at that institution and it is hoped that Dr. Purvis will not be disturbed.

We have received a letter for publication from Mr. Charles R. Douglass against the confirmation of Hon. H. C. C Astwood. We must decline to publish the same because Mr. Astwood has served the government in a similar capacity and the Senate saw fit to confirm him, after an investigation, of the same charges preferred against Mr. Astwood by Mr. Douglas.

While THE BEE respects Mr. Douglass and deem him a man of honor and integrity it is to be regretted that he has resorted to such methods to defeat the confirmation of one of thebest negro diplomats in this country.

EDWARD BOK receives one of the largest personal mails in the country, a year's mail consisting of over 20,008 letters. Three-fourths of these are from women. No part of this huge mail reaches MR. BOK directly: it is opened by a private secretary and distribution to assistants for answer. Every letter however, receives a reply. One of Mr. BOK's editors on The Ladies Home Journal, RUTH ASHMORE who writes to girls, receives over 5009 letters during a year.

Lots in the District $75.00

EAST DEAEWOOD D. D. C.

Until July 1st '93 I will sell lots in East Deanewood D. C., at the very low price of

$75 Each,

in terms of $10 down and $5 per month and in the event of the death of the purchaser before the full price is paid, I will accept the payments so made as full payment of the price and will make a like conveyance of the lot to the purchaser's heirs or assigns.

C,D, E&F

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ed will run directly through East Deanewood, which is in the District: this subdivision is only about 3½ miles from the Capitol Building and is on the Southern Maryland Railroad. When this road is in operation these lots will sell for many times the present price. The streets will be 90 feet in width and all lots run back to an alley from 12 to 20 feet wide. If you want to secure one or two lots at the present low price lose no time but call or address at once.

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TELEPHONE 1727. Aug. 12th.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Magnificent Closing Plea for Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone arose to move the third reading amid a storm of cheers. He spoke with great power and eloquence. In closing he said:

"It was contended that the bill would separate the islands, would destroy the Constitution, would break up the Empire, would annihilate the control of financial matters by the House of Commons, would make Irishmen supreme in British affairs, would impose virtual slavery upon the minority in Ireland.

"Now, suppose these enormous, monstrous, hideous, falsehoods to be true. Have they not then a terrible recoil upon ourselves? Must we not admit, after 700 years of British connection with Ireland, that the result of our treatment is that we have brought her to such a state that she cannot without danger and ruin undertake responsibilities which in every other country are found to be within the capacity of the people and fraught with the richest benefits? (Prolonged Nationalist cheers.)

"We repel the charges that have been made by the Opposition. We deny that the brand of incapacity has been laid by the Almighty upon any particular branch of our race, when every other branch has displayed capability on the same subject and has attained to success which is an example to the world.

"We have faith in national liberty—faith in its efficacy as an instrument of national education. We believe that the experience, widespread over the whole vast field, encourages us to our work at every point. Finally, we feel that the passing of this great measure, after more than eighty days' debate, does, will and must constitute the greatest among all steps hitherto provided towards the attainment of certain and early triumph."

Prolonged cheers from the Irish and Ministerial benches followed Mr. Gladstone's peroration.

THE GREAT STORM.

Probably a Thousand Lives Lost and Untold Millions Destroyed.

The "hurricane of 1893," as the storm which struck our coast on Sunday, August 27, is now called, originated in the West Indies, near the Bahamas. The hurricane centre passed over Savannah, Ga., on Sunday night. It swept over all the Gulf States, doing incredible damage.

The loss of property at Savannah is estimated at $300,000. The loss on the cotton crop in the territory tributary to Savannah is placed at $1,000,000 and that on the rice crop $200,000. The total losses on the cotton and rice crops of Georgia and the Carolinas are regarded as incalculable.

More than seventy bodies were taken from the Coosaw river near Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C.

The property loss in Charleston, S. C., and suburbs is placed at $1,500,000, two-thirds of which is covered by cyclone insurance. The work of rebuilding was begun at once.

The steamer City of Savannah went ashore in the breakers during the storm on Hunting Island, thirty miles from Beaufort, S. C. The crew and passengers were taken off by the steamer City of Birmingham. The Savannah is a total loss. The steamer was going to pieces when sighted by the City of Birmingham, and the passengers and men were clinging to the rigging. Captain Savage and the sailors of the Birmingham showed great daring in rescuing the persons on the shipwrecked vessel.

The loss of life by the great storm canot as yet be known. It is feared many vessels will never be heard from. The estimates, so far as received, indicate that over 1,000 lives were lost in the Gulf States.

A GREAT CYCLONE.

Savannah, Ga., Suffered a Most Serious Loss.

The wind attained the force of a hurricane at Savannah, Ga., on Monday. Fully $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and it is estimated that forty persons were killed. Many buildings were demolished, and shipping in the harbor suffered great loss.

The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is eighteen miles west of Greensborough, on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, and has a population of about 700. Every house in the town was either wholly or partly demolished.

Rumors of many other disasters in small towns from Georgia to Virginia have been received.

Details of loss of life and destruction of property are also received from Brunswick, Ga., and points further south along the coast.

Walking Around Our Boundary.

Chris. Miller, a Chicago newspaper man, who is walking around the boundary line of the United States, reported in St. Paul Tuesday. He has so far covered 5,900 miles. He went from New Orleans to Spokane. Now he has left for Chicago to follow the shore line to the Atlantic, and thence to New Orleans. He trusts to the notoriety of the feat and pickings from lectures enlivened with boxing to keep up his pocket-money. He left New Orleans November 13, 1892, and has two and one-half years from that time to win the wager. He has lost thirty pounds in weight.

Now for the Yacht Race.

All four of the cup defenders have entered for the trial races, which will be sailed off Sandy Hook beginning September 7. The centre-board sloop Vigilant, which proved the fastest of the new yachts, will enter the races practically unchanged. The Colonia has had two feet added to her keel, and her sail plan has been enlarged. The Pilgrim has also had extensive alterations. The Paine yacht Jubilee has been given a larger set of sails. An exciting series of contests is expected.

Cholera in Jersey City.

President John P. Feeney of the Jersey City Board of Health made the announcement Friday night that three people had died of true Asiatic cholera in that city. The Jersey City Board of Health conferred with the New York board, and they are acting effectively and unitedly, and it will be utterly impossible for the disease to spread from the sparsely settled district where it is confined.

There were 20,557 persons visited the World's Fair on Sunday last.

Extensive improvements are to be made in the New York Post-Office.

Mr. Blount will probably be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia.

All of the Denver banks will probably reopen without loss to the depositors.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher celebrated her eighty-second birthday on Saturday last.

Forty-nine Japanese illegally landed at San Francisco have been sent back to British Columbia.

The Cherokee Strip will be opened for settlers at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 16.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala sailed for Europe from New York delighted with his American trip.

Spencer, Trask & Co., New York bankers, have gone into liquidation and will pay all obligations in full.

Ex-Congressman John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

New York saloon-keepers wish the State Liquor Dealers' Association to take action abolishing the free lunch.

The coal mines at Buttonwood, Pa., abandoned twenty-five years ago, will be opened, giving 2,000 employees work.

The Democratic State Committee of New York has decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga October 5.

The New York State Fair will be held at Syracuse September 14 and 15. There will be $20,000 offered in premiums.

The Iowa Democrats renominated Governor Horace Boies by acclamation. Lieut.-Gov. Beston was likewise renominated.

By the death of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeds to the throne of that German principality.

Mrs. Ann Hyde, the noted centenarian and oldest person in the Hudson River Valley, died at Fishkill, aged 104 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Eleven girls were injured by the explosion of a steam mangle in the Hell Gate laundry, No. 248 East One Hundred and Fourth street, New York.

The Republicans of the Senate say they propose to push the investigation into the right of Mr. Martin to hold his seat as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

Gen. John Palmer will ask the G. A. R. Grand Encampment at Indianapolis in September to provide for the permanent care of Gen. Grant's Mt. McGregor cottage.

Prince Komatso Yoratio, of Japan, second in the line of imperial succession, arrived in Chicago Saturday to see the Fair. He is accompanied by a considerable suit.

Deputy Sheriff T. A. Cunningham, of Welch, W. Va., an officer well known in five Southern States, has been shot dead by Eugene Robinson, a fugitive murderer.

Mrs. J. D. Blood, of Amsterdam, N. Y., was ascending Pike's Peak last week apparently in the best of health. At the Half-Way House the altitude became too great for her, and she was taken back to the city, where she died.

Superintendent Preston, in his report on the condition of the Madison Square Bank, New York, shows that the capital is impaired to the extent of $371,312.03. No irregularity was found in the management of the bank.

Billy Plimmer, the little English bantam champion pugilist, defeated George Dixon, the colored feather-weight champion, in a four-round match for points at Madison Square Garden, New York.

After sleeping through two years Bridget Prendergast woke at last at the Central Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. She was twenty-six years old when she fell into her strange cataleptic slumber. Now she is twenty-eight and is dying.

Boston friends of the Paine cup defender Jubilee have by no means given up the hope that she will be the boat selected to meet the Valkyrie, in spite of her repeated defeats by the Vigilant. The Jubilee is to be put in the best racing trim.

The relations between France and Italy are growing worse. In France there are frequent riots between Italian and French workmen, and in Italy anti-French manifestations continue in spite of the earnest desire of both Governments to restore order.

A special from Kingwood, W. Va., says that Sam Yeager, one of the famous Cooley gang, which operated on the Pennsylvania border, has escaped from jail at that place. He was to have been tried next week for complicity in the murder of old man Xope.

The jury at San Francisco in the case of M. B. Curtis, "Sam'l of Posen," for the murder of Policeman Grant returned a verdict of acquittal. The jury on the first ballot stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. This was the third trial of Curtis. The jury in the first two trials disagreed.

The thirty-day time limit in the case of New York and Brooklyn savings banks expired this week, and the banks were ready to meet their customers. The general report is that the depositors are increasing daily and that within a week or two everything will be in good shape again.

Death and disaster rode on the crest of the storm that swept along the Atlantic coast last week. Full particulars show that it was one of the most violent gales known in years. The rainfall at New York city was unprecedented—3.82 inches in twelve hours. So far as known fifty-one lives were swallowed up in the storm. The boats that perished in the gale were the fishing schooners Empire State and Ella M. Johnson, of New London, Conn., and their crews of eighteen men, and the schooner Mary F. Kelly, of New York, and four men. Part of the crew of the latter vessel were rescued. Two men were also swept off the fishing schooner Chocorua, which succeeded in weathering the storm. Seventeen men found watery graves off Southampton, Long Island, by the foundering of the tugboat Panther, with coal barges in tow. Immense damage was caused all along the coast.

Cholera in Brazil.

A rather surprising report from our Consul at Rio de Janeiro states that there is one case of cholera there and twenty-two in San Paulo, Brazil. This new source of infection will be carefully watched.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The strike of longshoremen has collapsed after a fitful fight of ten days.

The Republican State convention has been called to meet at Syracuse on October 10.

Since the first of August forty-eight suspended national banks have resumed business.

The total net receipts of gold in New York from Europe in the past six weeks have been $34,578,354.

The great Brooklyn Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay was won by Domino, who captured $49,715 in stakes.

A Chinese mob near Mien Yang looted a Catholic chapel and destroyed the houses of several native converts.

R. D. Wrenn won the tennis championship of the United States at Newport. The winner is a Harvard man.

The English Admiralty has decided to continue building battleships in spite of the disaster to the Victoria.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the well-known writer and art critic, died in Paris, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-eight.

Stories of President Carnot's serious illness are pronounced untrue by the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Mystery surrounds the case of T. L. Shortell, a St. Louis passenger agent, found dying of morphine poisoning in a park.

There were 1,000,000 paid admissions to the Chicago Fair last week. The end of summer is bringing great crowds to the Fair.

Democrats and Republicans in Seward County, Kansas, will unite in a joint county convention to nominate a ticket against the Populists.

Jack O. Myers, the burglar who made a sensational escape from the Tombs prison, New York city, last July, has been recaptured.

Two Choctaw ringleaders, Sillan Lewis and Simon Wade, will be executed at Macallister, I. T., September 8, while others will get a new trial.

Women suffragists in Kansas will open a campaign in favor of equal suffrage in Kansas City September 1 and 2. Many women will take the stump.

During the past six weeks over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported to Europe. In the corresponding period of last year less than 20,000,000 bushels were exported.

Between March 4, 1893, and August 30, 1893, the total number of pensions of all classes granted under the general law was 26,426, and under the act of June 27, 1890, the total was 24,851.

Governor Flower has recommended the suspension of Supt. Brockway of the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory pending investigation of the charges of brutality made against him by the New York World and other papers.

Abe Buzzard, ex-highwayman, is the chief figure in a camp meeting now being held in a grove in East Nottingham township, about a mile from Lincoln Station, Pa. "Big Frank" Carr, who is now at Rawlinsville, is expected later.

Since the filing of the settlement of the Ann Arbor Railroad's suit against Chief Locomotive Engineer Arthur the terms of settlement have been disclosed. Arthur pays $2,500 and the costs specified to settle the case.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet, on leaving a stormy political meeting in the Rue Angouleme Friday, was stoned by a mob of 6,000 persons. Two revolver shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many persons were hurt in the scuffle.

The Abe Lincoln command of the Union Veterans' Union has withdrawn from that organization and surrendered its charter. The cause is said to be due to an order issued prior to the last national election by Gen. W. H. Michael, Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

Governor Flower has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning September 4 for the murder of his wife. The ground upon which the Governor based his action is that of the insanity of the convict.

Through the inability of the Nicaragua Canal and Construction Company to sell its securities, the famous corporation has failed. With President Warner Miller's consent and approval Thomas B. Atkins, of New York, was appointed by Judge Benedict as receiver of the company, with $25,000 bonds, upon the application of Louis Chobie, one of the stockholders.

APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Boston & Albany Train Goes Through a Bridge—Several Killed and Injured.

The Chicago limited express on the Boston and Albany Railroad went through a bridge one mile east of Chester, Mass., on Thursday, causing the instant death of thirteen people and the injuring of thirty-five more, several of whom will die. The train was composed of two day coaches, one smoking car, one buffet car, one dining car and two sleeping cars. The engine was one of the new Mogul 75-ton pattern, and was running at an increased speed owing to being behind time. The bridge, which had two spans, was being strengthened on account of the heavy rolling stock now being put in service by the company. The locomotive left the rails on the last span and, breaking the connections, plunged down the embankment on its side. The buffet and dining car, with the two sleepers, went through the bridge with a crash, one car landing in the bed of the creek on its end, with the side resting against the abutments, hurling the passengers with terrible force to the lower end. The work of rescue was promptly begun, and word was sent for assistance to the nearest villages, which promptly arrived. The following is the list of killed so far as known, though there are several missing, and it is feared they are buried beneath the wreck: J. H. Murray, Greenbush, N. Y., baggage master; Emma Delerty, Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives, Chicago; T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, express messenger; James McMasters, Springfield, brakeman; George H. Morse, Boston, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; R. C. Hitchcock, Bellows Falls, Vt.; J. E. De Witt, Portland Me., President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelley, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Corning, Boston; Mrs. C. Bishpam, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winchell, Oneida, N. Y., and an unknown woman, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty-five years of age.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 23rd, 1893.

Locals.

We have place the "Tuskegee Student" on our exchange list. Please exchange.

Madame Sissieretta Jones is expected in the city shortly. Her concert in Chicago was a great success.

The mother of Miss Nanie Moore died suddenly, the 18th inst.

Mr. Hudson P. Thompson, died last Sunday morning, at his mother's residence in Gesrgetown, D. C., after a short illness of three weeks. The funeral took place from his father-in-law's church, Rev. S. Alexander, Tuesday afternoon.

After a pleasant stay of two weeks, the editor has returned to the city from Chicago, at which place he attended the Afro-American Press Convention and the World's Fair.

Rev. White, editor of the "Georgia Baptist," Augusta Georgia, was in the city last week attending the Baptist Convention in which he took an active part.

Mr. James R. Hicks, of North Fork London County, Va., was in the city a few days ago on a pleasure trip. Mr. Hicks is one of the most enterprising men in Virginia.

The many friends of Prof. W. T. Benjamin of St. Augustine's choir will be glad to know that he got out of the recent railroad wreck all safe and is now at his work in the Government Printing Office.

THE ADVENTURER.

The Western Adventurer, Edward E. Cooper, who by accident and a chain of circumstances, endeavored to impress the people with the idea that he had bought an entire printing outfit from Mr. Liles the editor, of the Sunday Herald, asserted in his paper a few days ago that there was nothing in the charge against him.

The interview of lawyer E. M. Hewlett shows a different state of affairs. Cooper has failed to induce the people to buy his bogus stock divided in shares of ten dollars each, but from what the BEE has gleaned he has another scheme on foot which the people will not touch before a thorough investigation.

The stock business is a fraud which has been plainly demonstrated. The use of Drs. Shadd and Purvi's name to induce people to buy stock is unauthorized by these gentlemen. The false representation that is being made to the people will be taken up by the proper authorities for investigation.

Coopers attack on Recorder Bruce is another cowardly act and actuated by prejudiced motives because Mr. Bruce would not give money to run this bogus concern.

Mr. Bruce had already contributed twenty five dollars to aid this bubble enterprise, which was twenty-five dollars more than the concern was worth.

This method in journalism is not new to the people in this city.

A newspaper that cannot exist without asking contributions from representative men should not be supported when it resorts to blackmailing methods extort money from people by misrepresentation. Recorder Bruce has not asked any man republican or democrat to use his influence with Mr. Cleveland to retain his office. When President Cleveland is ready for Mr. Bruce to retire he will ask him to hand in his resignation and the "Bee" is of the opinion that E. E. Cooper, will not be appointed to succeed him either.

And if he is appointed to any office the "Bee" has sufficient data in its possession that will make a black clay glitter by mere reflection.

AFRO-AMERICAN EDITORS CONFER.

The Afro-American Press Association met in annual session in Hall 29 Art Palace noon Tuesday. President John Mitchel, Jr. in the chair; Editor John C. Dancy of the A. M. E. Quarterly was requested to act as secretary.

Rev. J. Francis Robinson conducted devotional exercises.

On motion of W. Calvin Chase a Committee on credentials was appointas follows: Bishop H. M. Turner, Wm. Murrell, J. Francis Robinson, J. F. Bowles, C. W. Adams.

The Committee reported the following papers as entitled to representation.

Herald, Petersburgh, Va., S. S. Cabell.

Advocate, Missouri, Chas. S. Morris.

Solicitor, Iowa, A. G. Clark.

Tribune, Philadelphia, C. J. Perry.

Committees were appointed as follows:

BEE, Washington, D. C., W. Calvin Chase, Miss J. E. Anderson.

New Jersey Trumpet, Newark, N. J., Wm. Murrell, Mrs. W. L. Murrell, Future State, Kansas City, Nelson C. crues, Miss Mattie A. Henderson.

Gospel Trumpeter, Richmond, Va. J. Francis Robinson.

The Planet, Richmond, Va., John Mitchell, Jr.

A. M. E. Z. Quarterly, Wilmington, N. C. Jno. C. Dancy.

N. Y. Review, W. H. A. Moore

Tonguelet, San Aotonio, Texas R. C. Jones.

Southern News, Richmond, Va., D. W. Davis.

Voice of Mission, Atlanta, Ga. Bishop Turner, Rev. W. B. Derrick.

Catholic Tribune, Cincinnati, O., Dan. A. Rudd.

Ohio Fall Express, Louisville, Ky., H. Fitzbutler.

Pee Dee Educator, Bennettsville, S. C. E. J. sawyer.

Echo, Pine Bluff, Ark., J. C. Duke.

Brotherhood, Natchez, Miss., G. F. Bowles.

Freeman, Indianapolis, W. D. Driver.

Colored American, Washington, D. C, Jas. A. Ross.

The Bee-Free Speech, chicago, J. L. Fleming.

The conservator, Chicago, Miss I. B. Wells.

The Sentinel, Augusta, Ga. R. R. Wright.

Watchman, Memphis Tenn., A. Robt. Jackson.

American citizen, Kansas city, Mrs. M. E. Nero.

The Appeal, Chicago, C. F. Adams.

RESOLUTIONS.

R. R. Wright,
Daniel A. Rudd,
John C. Dancy,
H. Fitzbutler,
E. J. Sawyer.

ADDRESS

John C. Dancy,
J. C. Duke,
W. calvin chase,
G. F. Bowles,
J. L. Flemming.

WAYS AND MEANS.

W. D. Driver,
Miss Ida B. Wells,
H. W. Rowe.

PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

J. C. Duke,
Jas. A. Ross.
A. Robert Jackson.

CONSTITUTION.

W. C. chase,
Wm. Murrell.

SECOND DAY.

The Press Association met at 10 A. M. President Mitchell in the chair.

A committee on syndicate news matters, D. A. Rudd, chas. S. Morris R. W. Thompson.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor was introduced and thanked the association for their kind support of this advocary for recognition by the administration.

This fight for it was made to establish the fact that nothing was lost to the Negro by taking new stands in politics honestly. The remarks were well received.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sweeney:

Resolution, That the Afro-American Press in convention assembled, send its hearty thanks to President Cleveland for appointing of the race and of this association as Envoy Extraord nary and Minister Plenipotentenary to Bolivia. Resolved, That as representatives of the Afro-American Press Association not a party that we appreciate and condemn this spirit of our President as representing the best and most progressive America, and the same we commend the Senate of the United States, and those American newspapers who conceding the character and fitness to Mr. Taylor are much worried over the color of his skin.

The paper read by Miss J. E. Anderson, Manager and Fashion Editor of the BEE was highly interesting. The lady was eloquent and logical in her delivery, which received the unanimous applause of the association.

Mrs. wm. Murrell's paper was sound and forcible. Mrs. Murrell is a good writer.

The association was entertained with speeches by that watchless and eloquent divine Dr. W. B. Derrick, Bishop Turner and many others.

A Man Who Was Not a Liar.

An active, energetic young Detroiter, who is now very happily married and doing extremely well, took a chance on getting his wife it might be well for others to try. When he had settled the matter satisfactorily with the daughter, he interviewed the father. The old gentleman looked him over critically when he stated the object of his visit.

"I believe," he said, "that you have a record, as the boys say?"

"Yes," he responded frankly. "I haven't neglected my opportunities."

"Do you gamble?"

"Well, I play a little poker and bet on an election or a sporting event now and then."

"Do you drink?"

"Yes, when I want to."

"Do you dance and go to the theater?"

"Yes, when I've got the money to pay for it."

"Do you save any money?"

"Not much."

The father looked stern.

"And still you want to marry my daughter."

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Do you think a man who has a record such as you confess to should have a good woman for a wife?"

"He shouldn't have any other kind, I'm dead sure."

The father smiled.

"Well," he said, "whatever else you are, you are not a liar, and I guess I'll risk you."

It was a safe risk.—Detroit Tribune.

The Fee Question In England.

In discussing "What to Give When Visiting," a writer in a London paper brings out some curious history of old time English feeing.

"In town," he says, "the feeing system is certainly on the decline. Formerly fees were given under the name of 'vails' to servants by dinner guests and ball guests and even by luncheon guests. This is now quite a thing of the past. Fashionable society does not give and is not expected to give. The middle classes, however, still retain this old fashioned custom—they give their crowns and half crowns to the parlor maids, and even mention this when engaging them. 'I often give luncheon parties,' remarks an old lady to an applicant for her situation, 'and you will find my friends are very generous.'

"Such trifling fees, however, could not be looked upon as a tax, but they were a trouble, and they have fallen into abeyance. At the theaters the feeing system is rapidly disappearing, to the great satisfaction of the public, who feel that quite enough is charged for seats without having to pay to be shown into them."

In the Act of Robbing a Bank.

Those who were in the Cambridgeport National bank Thursday afternoon saw a man who a few years ago was considered one of the most notorious bank robbers in the country. The man was Langdon W. Moore, and one of his most successful robberies was the stealing of $16,000 in bonds and money from that very bank.

In a few words Moore made known his errand to the officers of the bank. He is writing a book, and it is to be illustrated with pictures of some of the most successful of his daring robberies. Having gained the required permission, Moore took the same position that he did on the occasion of the robbery many years ago, the bank now being arranged practically the same as then. A young man took the place of his accomplice, and another took the picture.—Boston Transcript.

Greece May Yet Become Powerful.

Manhood suffrage is an unstable foundation for a government; yet in Greece, where the population is almost exclusively agricultural and, except in Thessaly, peasant proprietary is universal, there is less cause to apprehend those furious gusts of popular feeling which affect people crowded together in great industrial centers. If military and naval expenditure—especially the latter, for which in a country without colonies there ought to be no pressing necessity—can be kept within reasonable limits, there is good cause to hope that the new kingdom will be firmly established, her desolate fields become repeopled and her internal resources steadily developed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

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There is a great scarcity of silver in Italy.

More than 60,000 miners have resumed work in South Wales.

Several war vessels will be concentrated by our Government in Chinese waters.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to his home in Indianapolis. He is in good health.

Zimmermann, the bicycle champion, has heart trouble. He has been warned to take a rest.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Grimsby, a seaport in Lincolnshire, England.

A young Scotch woman, Miss Leal broke the bank at Monte Carlo, winning $300,000 in one hour, after a week of remarkable luck.

Six young men were lost by the capsizing of the yacht Alpha in Lake Champlain, near Port Henry.

A trolley car in Cincinnati ran away, jumped the track and crashed into a saloon. Eight persons were killed and nearly forty injured.

Labor day was generally observed. In New York city 20,000 men marched, and 15,000 in Brooklyn. Anarchists attempted no demonstration.

The mills of the Falcon Iron Company at Niles, O., which have been shut down for months, have resumed, giving employment to 1,000 men.

The old Van Rensselaer manor house at Albany, erected in 1765, is to be demolished. The bricks of which it is constructed were brought from Holland.

The Carnegie steel mills in all departments started in full Monday morning. The resumption gives employment to 2,000 men, who have been idle for several weeks.

Pierre Lorillard, the owner of the Rancocas stables, will sell all his racing horses, including Lamplighter, for whom he paid $30,000 a year ago. Ill health is given as the cause.

France has given Siam three months in which to accept the new conditions presented by the special French envoy. It is probable that England and China will both support Siam in resisting the new articles.

Among the passengers on La Champagne, which arrived Saturday night, was M. Bartholdi, the famous French sculptor and creator of the Statue of Liberty. He comes over to visit the World's Fair.

A big cloudburst is reported at Guyton, on the Central Railroad, thirty miles from Savannah, Ga. The people were caught on the street and country roads and had to swim for their lives. Bridges were washed away.

France was excited over the second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday last. There were 164 second ballots to be taken. Immense excitement was caused by the news of the defeat of M. Clemenceau, chief of the Radicals, by M. Jourdan. The result was to strengthen the Government.

Investigation shows that the accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Massachusetts, was caused by the criminal carelessness of the bridge repairers, who removed the rivets from a section of the bridge truss and then went to their dinner, regardless of the fact that the express would pass over the bridge before their return.

The famous murder case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, formerly of Providence, R. I., has at last been settled. The doctor was found dead in his cell at the county jail in Denver, where he was awaiting a rehearing on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, a wealthy widow, also of Providence. In a brief note he stated the reason for his suicide: "Died from persecution—worn out—exhausted."

A TROLLY CAR'S WILD DASH.

Eight Persons Killed and Forty Injured in Cincinnati.

Avondale electric car No. 644 of the Cincinnati trolley system became unmanageable while entering the city, dashed down a hill at frightful speed, left the track, broke a telegraph pole, and shot into a saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck. As a result of the collision eight persons were killed or injured beyond recovery, and nearly forty more injured, many of them dangerously.

There were over fifty people in the car and not one of them escaped injury. The motorman and conductor jumped just before the car struck the pole, and thus escaped a horrible death. The car was smashed into splinters, as was the front of the saloon and the bar, and from the debris at once arose cries and moans that told those within hearing that a terrible acident had occurred. Six patrol wagons were upon the scene within a few minutes, and the dead and dying were quickly transferred to the City Hospital, where the entire medical corps was soon busily engaged in rendering such assistance as was in its power. The accident was caused by the failure of the brake.

THE GREAT HURRICANE.

Latest Details of the Loss of Life and Property.

The calamity that devastated Charleston and Savannah has continually grown in magnitude. Reports from the Sea Islands, near Charleston, say that bodies are still being found, but, it being seven days since the storm, they are not to be identified. They are quickly placed in the trenches and covered with earth and an entry made by the Coroner. This tally, for it can scarcely be called a record, now foots up close to 800 as the number of lives lost in South Carolina. The loss of property cannot be well estimated. The loss of the rice crop is close upon $1,000,000. The loss upon sea island cotton is estimated at $500,000. The losses sustained by the railroads and the telegraph and telephone companies and the great prosphate industry were ormous. Leave all of these out of sideration, however, and take those individual properties, such as dwell-, stores and small and large craft, the total would foot up a sum ch can only be conjectured, but ch will amount to many millions. orts of small wrecks continue to be ived.

Cholera in Europe.

holera continues to spread in vari- parts of Europe, but it is so late in season that it can hardly become ch worse. Deaths in Gallacia have aged ten daily. The average of ths from various parts of Italy is ut twenty per day. The disease made some progress at Amster The outbreak at Grimsby, Eng is now under control.

HOME RULE WINS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL PASSES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lords Are Preparing to Reject It by a Big Vote—Hot Political Times Ahead for Britain—The Autumn Session of Parliament.

The majority of 34 by which Mr Gladstone's great measure for the government of Ireland was adopted by the House of Commons is small, but it represented a solid, compact alliance composed of most incongruous materials. The very fact that Mr. Gladstone was able to hold such a majority for the bill in the face of the enormous difficulties that confronted him shows that a strong and determined public sentiment is behind him.

The bill will be defeated, as a matter of course, in the House of Lords. More than 400 Lords have already promised to support the Marquis of Salisbury in throwing out the bill. The Earl of Kimberly, leader of the Government's forlorn hope in the House of Lords, can muster at most forty-two votes. For every Peer supporting the bill, therefore, there will be ten opposing it. There will be little debate on the bill among the Lords. For three nights they will devote most of their time to dividing against it. Then the bill will be discussed in a perfunctory way. Not all Unionists look with favor on the Salisbury plan of rallying an overwhelming majority of Lords to vote against the bill. Such a course, they feel, must direct general attention to the broadening chasm between the Lords and the Commons, and tend to precipitate the fight of British democracy against the upper house. For many years the British people have watched with increasing jealousy the interference of the Peers with the work of the popular representatives in the lower house. The assembling of the aristocrats to defeat a measure approved by the Commons after the most exhaustive debate in Parliamentary history will not only aggravate this jealousy, but will also excite more interest in the passage of the bill than has been felt before in the United Kingdom. It will arouse again the enthusiasm of Mr. Gladstone's followers. A period of intense political excitement is certain in England.

The present prospect is that the House of Commons will not adjourn before September 27. The leaders of the Unionists are busily plotting trouble for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James decided in a conference to defer as long as possible the adjournment, and thus defeat the Government's plans for an autumn session. Mr. Chamberlain has canceled his order for passage to New York. His family will sail on September 16, while he will remain in London to obstruct the progress of Government business. He and Mr. Balfour think that by means of a system of relays they can keep the House sitting until all opportunity of holding an autumn session will be gone.

The Ministers, however, declare that even if the House be obliged to sit until October 31 it will be called to resume business on November 2.

EUROPE AGAINST FRANCE.

Great Nations Uphold Germany's Military Display at Metz.

To understand exactly the present European situation it would be necessary to read the thoughts of three personages who are the masters of the diplomatic game. These three personages are the Czar, the Kaiser and King Humbert of Italy.

What is visible is, in the first place, the speech, marked with displeasure and bad temper, delivered by the Czar on the occasion of the inauguration of the Port of Libau, in which Alexander II. declared that the Baltic ought to be, in spite of all opposition, a Russian lake. The second sign of the times is the holding of the German army manœuvres on the French frontier and the entrance of William II. into Metz on the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Italy. Thirdly, there is the significant fact that the Italian military maneuvres are also to be held on the Italian side of the French frontier, and that the hatred of Italians against the French is constantly on the increase.

Beside all these outward and visible signs England is again protesting, and more loudly than ever, against the policy of France in Siam, and seems now inclined to refuse what she was only a short time ago ready to accept.

It looks as if Germany, Italy and England were in a combination to overawe the French republic, together with its Russian ally.

NIGHT SESSIONS NEXT.

Big Developments Likely in the Senate This Week.

A Washington dispatch says there will be important developments in the Seneate before the week is out. The silver Senators will have to do most of the talking and their plans of pure delay will become more apparent to the country than ever. Before the week is ended it is likely that the anti-silver Senators will compel night sessions. In the meantime the opposition to the repeal will continue to dwindle. The fact that the silver Senators are forced to defend the Sherman act, whose weakness they have admitted on the floor of both houses, greatly embarrasses them. Their programme is merely one of obstruction, to compel concessions. The weakness of such a policy in the face of public sentiment is daily becoming more apparent. Business men in the silver States are sending petitions to their Senators favoring unconditional repeal.

There is a great deal of discussion about the financial legislation that is to follow the repeal of the Sherman act. The State bank plank of the Democratic platform will be acted upon in some way. President Cleveland is represented as favoring the proposition to repeal the State bank tax, if a measure can be framed that will surmount the difficulties in the way of a rehabilitation of State bank currency.

Cholera Stamped Out.

The authorities of the United States, of New York city, and of the State of New Jersey all combined to master the threatened outbreak of cholera upon our shores. An official bulletin of the Jersey City Health Department announces that no new cases have appeared, and that the disease has been stamped out.

Mr. Gladstone has decided to take a well-earned vacation.

INTERVIEWING TRAMPS.

Curious Information Regarding a Curious Class of Individuals.

The Rev. J. J. McCook, of New York, preaches good citizenship by practicing it. He is always pegging away at something for the public good. Now, with the help of the mayors and police officers of fourteen American cities, he has been taking a "tramp census," and he communicates the results—or some of them—to the Forum.

The number of American tramps covered by this census is 1,349. Thirty-two questions were asked in every case, and Mr. McCook grieves that he inadvertently omitted a thirty-third, though he tells us in the same breath of one involuntarily catechumen who found the thirty-two too many. "That's a devil of a lot of questions," exclaimed this indignant victim, "to ask a fellow for a night's lodging!" In the most ambitious previous tramp census of which Mr. McCook has heard—London, 1889—the number of weary wanderers questioned was only 286.

Of these 1,349 American tramps, less than one-half describe themselves as unskilled laborers, and only sixteen say they have no regular calling. Of the representatives—on the retired list—of skilled labor, 46 per cent. say they used to be sailors, firemen, brakemen, shoemakers, curriers, teamsters, hostlers, blacksmiths or horseshoers. Mr. McCook's drag net caught three electricians, two brokers, two reporters, a music teacher, a designer, an artist ."a real German count"), a Salvation Army captain, a "gentleman," but no clergyman and no professor. "The sedentary clerk," he tells us, "was just as numerous as the nomadic peddler."

Nearly all of the 1,349 tramps are in the prime of life, averaging much younger than their (recorded) fellow pilgrims in England and Germany. "Following my results," says Mr. McCook, "we may expect to find one tramp in twenty under twenty years, three out of five under thirty-five, seventy-five out of every 100 under forty, and one in twelve fifty or over. Only one in 111 will be over seventy."

Of the whole number questioned 83.5 per cent. promptly said their health was "good;" 8 per cent. "pretty good," or "not very good;" 8.5 per cent. "bad." This at a time when the grip was raging among well-fed, well-housed people, and the general death rate was disquietingly high. "Neither the tramp's age nor his health, then," concludes Mr McCook, "is a bar to successful labor.

Only fifty out of the 1,349 owned up to having been on the road more than a year. The explanations of their presence there given by 82.8 per cent. of the whole number were: "Out of money," "Out of work," "Looking for work." Twelve "wanted to see the country;" eight "wanted to take life easy;" six said they would not work; twenty-five laid their tramping to drink. One exceptionally candid wanderer diagnosed his case in three words, "Whiskey and lazy."

As to nativity, 56.1 per cent. of the 1,349 were born in this country, 20.3 per cent. in Ireland, 6.6 per cent. in England, 3.4 per cent. in the Scandinavian countries, 2.6 per cent in bonny Scotland. There are thirteen negroes in the lot and one Indian. Only one Southern State is represented, and that by a white man. "The tramp," remarks Mr. McCook, "seems to be a product of our Northern civilization and to move along the more temperate belt, avoiding extremes of heat and cold as being disagreeable and less favorable to health."

Don't think of the tramps as illiterate: 1,187 of the 1,349 can read and write, 18 of the 162 who can't write can read, and one of the favorite purchases is the daily newspaper. Only 7.3 per cent. are married; 4.4 per cent. are widowers. Thirty of the 1,349 say they are total abstainers, 450 that they are temperate, 825 that they are intemperate. Only 5.8 per cent. own up to having been convicted of crimes other than drunkenness. Only 113 say they have no religion. Only 116 say they have seen the inside of the almshouse. By their own admission 14.9 per cent. of the whole number are, or have been, specially dangerous to the public health.

Are Women Responsible?

It was Marguerite of Valois who said, with unusual severity for a woman, that "the less one sees and knows men the higher one esteems them."

It is obvious that the cynical Margaret really meant to say that the better one knows men the greater is one's contempt for them.

These sharp-tongued assaults are interesting and diverting as specimens of satirical raillery, but to the analytical mind they present nothing worth while. The simple truth is, women do not hold such sentiments towards men; though every one knows that to a considerable extent they would be justified in so holding. The general attitude of women is one of seeming worshipful admiration. This is bad, especially for very young men, who are thus puffed up by conceit and made unspeakably disagreeable, whereas were they let alone they might disclose a becoming measure of modesty and self-distrust. It is about time for women to face the fact that they are directly chargable with most of the unpleasing characteristics of man. They constantly feed his vanity; they habitually practice duplicity and in their intercourse with him the note of sincerity is seldom heard. Naturally the man desires the "clinging trust" of the woman, but he is too dull-headed to perceive that what he takes for clinging trust is clever diplomacy, and it is an axiom that the only way to become a clever diplomat is to cultivate deceit.

The Creole.

A creole, strictly speaking, is any person born in this country or the West Indies of European ancestors; also any person born in or near the tropics, and this is the sense in which the word is usually employed. The use of the word, however, has been by some restricted first to children of foreign parents born in Louisiana, and, second, to children of Spanish or French parents born in Louisiana, and then in the North the word has been perverted so that it is believed to imply some strain of negro blood in a person to whom it is applied. It does not imply anything of the sort.—New York Herald.

Already Done.

Starter—I met a man this morning who said I looked like you.

Smartley—Tell me who he is and I'll go and knock him down.

Starter—I did that myself.

VANDERBILT'S MOUNTAIN HOME.

How a Wilderness has Been Transformed into a Flower Garden.

George W. Vanderbilt, one of the younger members of that famous family, has developed an untamed North Carolina forest into a beautiful home. He is not yet thirty years of age, but, to judge from the Lewisburg, Pa., Chronicle's description of the transformation he has effected in the North Carolina mountains, he seems to be spending his money with an intelligence somewhat rare among men who have so much to spend, and his enterprise is suggestive of the period which, in view of the rapid increase of the population of the country, cannot be very far distant when land in the United States must be very much more valuable than it is to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt's tastes are said to run in the direction of art and letters. His North Carolina enterprise indicates that he represents a development in his beyond the money acquiring stage. His first step was to purchase, besides several mountains, 18,000 acres of land along the French Broad and the Swananoa Rivers. The next step in which he exhibited unusual intelligence in enjoying his opportunities was to restrain the natural temptation to carry out plans of his own and to employ the services of the greatest landscape artist in the country, Frederick Law Olmstead, who had so much to do with laying out the World's Fair grounds. So far, sixty-five miles of macadam road have been constructed on Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. Seven hundred men are employed, their wages running from $1 per day to the salary of $12,000 paid to the overseer.

Three years ago the work of transforming old fields, pastures and woodlands into a harmonious landscape began, and Prof. Harbeson, who has spent many days in studying the development of the place, is enthusiastic over the progress made. He says that Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore; Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia; the Boston Garden and the Central Park, of New York, contain nothing that is comparable with several miles of the approach on the Vanderbilt estate, which is art of the highest kind, a combination of nature and the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is dechared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem ever made and one of the greatest. A trained forester is setting out large plantations of forest trees. The arboretum is declared to surpass the famous Arnold arboretum at Cambridge, and when completed will contain every tree, shrub and woody plant found in the world which is hardy to the climate. Ten miles of railroads have been constructed to transport materials about the estate. Vast extents of land, which a year or so ago were entirely unproductive, have been so changed by plowing, heavy manuring and green soiling that to-day Prof. Harbeson says they are growing as fine crops as can be grown in the most fertile valleys of the Northern States. Lately Mr. Vanderbilt has added 20,000 acres for a hunting park. There will be deer parks and lakes, and the house, which will cost about $5,000,000, it is said, will be the largest dwelling-house in the world and one of the world's most famous structures. Already by the introduction of mosses and vines at the bridges portions of the place have taken on the appearance of age and the appearance of newness has been overcome.

The First Consul.

Just before the review began we saw several officers in gorgeous uniforms ascend the stairs, one of whom, whose helmet seemed entirely of gold, was Eugene de Beauharnais. A few minutes afterwards there was a rush of officers down the stairs, and among them I saw a short, pale man, with his hat in his hand, who resembled Lord Erskine in profile. But, though my friend whispered, "C'est lui," I did not comprehend that I beheld Bonaparte till I saw him stand alone at the gate.

In another moment he was on his horse, while I, trembling with emotion, gazed on him intently, endeavoring to commit each expressive, sharply-chiseled feature to memory, contrasting also with admiration his small, simple hat, adorned with nothing but a little tri-colored cockade, and his blue coat, guiltless of gold embroidery, with the splendid adornments of the officers who followed him.

At length the review ended—too soon for me. The First Consul sprang from his horse. We threw open our door again, and, as he slowly reascended the stairs, we saw him very near us, and in full face, while his bright, restless, expressive and, as we fancied, dark blue eyes beaming from under long black eyelashes, glanced over us with a scrutinizing but complacent look.—Mrs. Opie, in Tait's Magazine, 1831.

Many Faces in One.

A comical story is told of a young man who was shown a photograph of a young lady which seemed to impress him very much. The impression of the countenance in the portrait denoted a strong will, yet a gentle disposition. It was the face of a young lady whom one would like to know.

"Who is the original of this portrait?" the young man inquired.

"The graduating class of Smith College, Northampton," was the reply.

It was a composite photograph, and the admiring young man awoke regretfully to the fact that there was in reality no such lady as the one whose face had so strongly impressed him—or, rather, that there were forty-nine of her!

A young lady who, on seeing a composite photograph of a small circle of friends of which she was a member, exclaimed: "It is so charming to enjoy the portrait of somebody who is all one's intimate friends at once!"

Mind Acting on Matter.

He—I am afraid it will be a great shock to her to find that her fiance is flirting with that handsome blonde.

She—Yes; I shouldn't wonder if it made her hair turn light in one night. —World's Fair Puck.

Needless Advice.

Mrs. Essey—If you drink brandy without putting water in it you will ruin the coat of your stomach.

Hen Essey (absently)—Never mind; it's an old coat.—Puck.

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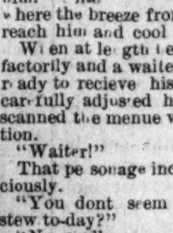

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ORDERING HIS FOOD.

He went into a restaurant and looked over the room. The head waiter indicated a place but the place did not suit him. He wanted a place near the window, where the breeze from the outside could reach him and cool his fevered brow.

When at length he was seated satisfactorily and a waiter stood by his side ready to recieve his order, the diner carefully adjusted his eye-glasses and scanned the menue with great deliberation.

"Waiter!"

That personage inclined his head graciously.

"You dont seem to have terrapin stew to-day?"

"No, sir."

"Or canvass-back duck?"

The waiter shook his head.

"You have no whitebait, either?"

"No."

"That's awkward.

We have turtle soup, sir, and clam chowder, spring chicken, Virginia style, the waiter suggested, but the diner interrupted him with a shake of the head and observed:

"You may bring me one cheese sandwich and a glass of water."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson, manager and Fashion Editor of THE BEE, has returned from Chicago, at which place she had an enjoyable time.